THE MAYORALTY.

Great Wood Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

The Candidate Accepts the People's Nomination and Defines His Position.

Economical Rascality Versus Expensive Honesty.

City Reform... How to Do It and Who's to Do It.

Romination of William A. Darling by the Radical Republicans.

Last night Mr. Fernando Wood, by invitation of a ing at the Cooper Institute in acceptance of the f the building has several times been crowded during be present political campaign. It was fairly packed ross the Continent; it was crowded when Sunset Cox all to repletion last night. Hydraulic pressure bald scarcely have compressed a dozen more to the meeting. Every entrance was blocked p, and the guardian policemen whose snavity specity and unimpeachable integrity are generally so tempious and almost an excuse for the incivility they ed towards those who would insist on trying to was received with an overwhelming burst of apyear was better for the city than man at twenty-one millions were not effective portions of his address, which, dewered in his customary personalive style, told exceed-ngly well with this friendly gathering of the unterri-ed. No interruption occurred, though it was evident at there were not a few republicans and lammanyite e ing seemed to repeesent pretty nearly all classes of the hearty cheers and plaudits which frequently inter-

The meeting was called to order by the approximately Charles A. Secor as presiding officer, who read the syltation to Mr. Wood, and which was as follows:

New York, Nov. 6, 1367 ng was called to order by the appoin

New York, Nov. 6, 1367

R. Ferrando Wood:—

Dear Sir.—The undersigned, merchants and others of a city, respectfully beg to represent to you that, in the ladgment, there are considerations of an importate character which require you to become Mayor of a city. Since yours administration of that office readed encreachments have been made upon our munical rights. Many of the privileges accorded by the stituth as of the country have been taken away from and the expenses of the city have been materially reassed, without giving any additional protection for a or property. Under these circumstances we thick till once more resigned to that position the necessary were would be given to you by which (together with a conceded ability, energy and firmness) the people uid get rid of the oppression under which they how dr, and a so have an improved government, at much so cost. From these cons derations we offer you our port, and hope you will consent to become a candile for Mayor at the election to be held next December. The invitation was numerously signed.

that I may make this city in its municipal government, in its local regulations, as perfect, great and powerful as she is supreme in her commercial grandsur. (Cheers.) It is that I may make the city of New York pre-eminest in all that tends to make a city great—pre eminest over all other cities in the world. (Great cheering.) That I may do something to relieve its overburdened people from the weight of taration which bears so seavily upon all classes, more especially the working classes in this community. (Great cheering.) That we may show to the world that not only the State and city and people of New York are capable of governing themselves—cheers)—that the people of New York are of sufficient futellizence—are sufficiently careful of their ewa interests—sufficiently capable of performing all the daties of good citizens clothed with the supreme power of making their own laws and electing their own rulers, (Great cheering.) That they may sucress the same grivileges and rights that are accorded under the institutions of our country to the citizens of every other portion of the republic. (Cheers.) Foremost, as we are, in trade and commerce—foremost in aris, in science, civilization and wealth, the entre of exchange, commanding by our industry, our capital and our resources a position second to no city in the world, I desire the people of Europe to knew that, great and powerful as we are in all the elements of natural greatness, we are also qualified to be our own masters, to elect our own rulers, and to adopt our own form of government. (Cheers.) It must be our purpose, therefore, to retorm the abuses which prevail among us—to take advantage of the great natural resources which Providence has given to New York—to make it more than what London or Paris is to-day. New, my friends, what do we find in New York? What kind of a government have wo here? What constitutes a government for the providence of government are very simple. Government is simply a concentration of officia lpower, recognized by a community for imp

his altogether upon any party. Desches me that official interesting property of any party. D

.. Mayor Tiemann. .. Mayor Wood ... Mayor Opdyke. .. Mayor Gunther.

. 16,950,767 88 .. Mayor Hoffman.

move all the unfounded prejudices that may yet find a
harbor in some men's breasts against me, and leave an
enduring monument to my memory hereafter. (Cheers.)
In conclusion, should you honer me again with this high
trust and dignity, I pledge myself to devote whatever of
ability and energy I possess toward accomplishing the
reforms and changes which I have indicated as necessary. I know the people are willing to try me ence
more (great cheering), and, fellow clitzens, as you stand
by me now, so help me God, I shall never detert you,
(tremendous and long continued cheering, smid which
lir. Wood concluded and retired from the platform.)
The meeting then adjourned with three times three
and a tiger for Fernando Wood, the next Mayor.

RADICAL REPUBLICAN MAYORALTY CON-VENTION.

Nomination of William A. Darling. varoius Assembly districts in this city to nominate radical headquarters, corner of Twenty-second street and Broadway, last evening, and organized by electing Ge eral John Cochrane as chairman and Captain McLood and John Donnagh as secretaries.

was found that there were contesting delegations from the Eighth and Twanty-first districts. After some de bate it was agreed that five minutes' time should be allowed a speaker from each of the contesting delegations from the Eighth district to present the claims thereof, and that a vote should then be taken.

When the speakers had closed, Mr. Charles S. Spencer moved that the delegation whose election was vouched for by the regular republican association of the district be admitted to seats.

The notion was carried—ayes wa; nose so.
The case of the Twenty-first district was similarly disposed of.
Colonel James Farrana called for the reading of a resolution adopted by the Central Republican Committee, searing on the nomination for the Mayorally.
The resolution was not accessible; but Mr. Charles S. Spencer explained that the committee had recommended the nomination of some republican laid down in the platform adopted at the syracuse Convention. He favored that resolution. Now, in the hour of defeat, it was more than ever imperative on the republican party to stand together and preserve its organization in act. Notwithstanding the party had been defeated in the Siate elections, he believed it would yet be triumphant in the coming President al contest. There were causes for the late defeat. These were, in his opinion, to be found in bad legislation, in the badly conducted commissions that had been imposed on this city, and in the infamosaly administered Excise and Health laws, of whice the people complaines. For republican party stood upon principle and not on these accidentals that had caused its deteat. He believed it to be the duty of the prarty to continue to the advocacy of the principles upon which it was founded, and to nominate a candidate for the Mayoralty if he received only ten votes. He would recommend to the Convention as its nominee the name of William A. Darling.

Mr. Eversusons moved that the Convention go into an

for the Mayoralty if he received only ten votes. He would recommend to the Convention as its nominee the name of William A. Darling.

Mr. ESTERREGOE moved that the Convention go into an informal ballot, which motion was carried.

An informal ballot was then taken, the roll of delegates being called, and recented as follows:—For William A. Darling, 75; Abraham Lent, 63; Marshalt O. Roberts, 6; Thomas Murpay, 3; Elliott C. Lowdin, 2, and Martin Tnatcher, James M. Thompson and Lo Grand B. Cannon, 1 vote each.

On motion the Convention then proceeded to a formal ballot, the result being as follows:—For William A. Darling, 92; Abraham Lent, 56; General John Cochrane, 1; Benjamin F. Manierre, 1.

Mr. Darling having received a majority of all the votes cast, the Chair decared him duly nominated; and on motion of Mr. Charles S. Spencer, the nomination was made unanimous.

The officers of the Convention were instructed to act as a committee to notify Mr. Darling of his nomination, when, on motion, the Convention allowned, with three cheers for the candidate, to meet again at the call of the Chair.

AMUSEMENTS.

ing audiences night after night well into the second as dancers, or more pleasing to the eye, than Soto, but Soto was only a nine days' wonder. Is it in the plot of of the universal flavel plot of a contest between the devil and his imps and a good fairy and her troupe for the possession of a pretty girl in scanty drapery. The accret of this great success must be, then, in the splendid scenery and tableaux of the drams. No; but it is due to the pretty girs and the flocks of them that are brought in tableau beautiful forms as displayed in their dances—to the splendid sociousy, to the organization to the varied costumes, to the mechanical effects, the plot being but the thread upon which the many-colored beads are suven. The speciacle is light, brilliant and plessing. It appeals to the varity and the fancy and the special weakness of woman, and so it draws like a magnet. of the universal Ravel plot of a contest between th

appearance at the Old Bowery for this season, where her services have been judiciously secured by the enter-prising manager, Mr. Freleigh. Since that period she prising manager, Mr. Preleigh. Since that period she has changed her rôle nearly every night, and last evening she appeared as Madeline or the Belle of the Faubourg. This drama partakes of the Janet Pride order and admits of a good deal of the sensational style service will permit such reduction.

Olympic Theatre.

The Midanmuer Night's Dream passes of last night in good style. A large audience crowded the theatre and were apparently much amused at the grotesque fancies of the wonderful Shakspeare, as exhibited in this play. The cart of characters indicates but little talent on the

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

This "Little Court theatre," as it calls itself, was crowded last night with admirers of Leffingwell's genus for burlesque as exhibited both in his shylock (which one spectator avers "beats the original Shy-lock") and in the faughable extravaganza of Too Much for Good Nature. We were sorry to miss at this favorite resort the sprightly Mrs. Sedley Browne, who

The dancing of Morlacchi still attracts crowds to the Devil's Auction. It is the genuine poetry of motion, and might reconcile the veries cynic to the ballet. Her movements are gifted with a chaste, spirituelle charseter which develops ideas of beauty and poetry alone Söhlke, Blasina, Lupo and Diani are also great attrac

Miscellaneous.

Butler's American theatre has Frank Korns, James F.
Wambold, Johnny Thompson, Messrs. Coca, Hart and
Pettingill in their favorite characters this week. The
ballet, with Zuccoli as the pression, draws large houses

The Theatre Comique brings out Hernandez, a popular pantomimist; Little Mac and Cotton & Sharpley's Min-

strels, with other attractions.

Tony Pastor sings every night at his opera house, and

presents the patriotic drama of the Yankee Boys of 1776, with ballet novolties besides.

The grand religious spectacle of Pilgrim's Progress, with its transformation scene, is still to be seen as

Kelly & Leon's Minetrels have made a hit with the buriesque of Fauet, and their pretty little house is nightly crowded.

The San Francisco Minetrels exhibit the inimitable quartet, Birch, Wambold, Hernard and Backon, in some of their best characters. The Grand Duchess is a greas feature at this hall.

At Hooley's Minetrels, the Eighth Avenue Opera House and the Brooklyn Opera House, fresh noveltles greet the houses this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have concluded an immensely successful engagement at Pittsburg.

The Arien vecal society open their consert season at Steinway Hall to night with Mane. Kapp-Young, Mile. Alida Zopp, the celebrated plantst, and chorus and crobestra.

Occof Pfeiffer and Mrs. Jenny Kempton will appear at Bartisen's next Sunday concert at Steinway Hall.

WASHINGTON.

The Judiciary Committee.

Pursuant to adjournment the Judiciary Commet at the Capitol to-day for the purpose of coust the case of Maryland and the impeachment busi Several witnesses were examined as to the reput form of government of Maryland, but their tests was of no particular interest. A general consultation was held on the subject of the impeachment testimon and reports, and the committee adjourned to meet again

as Secretary of War.
It is removed that General George B. McClellan has been or will be tendered the appointment of Secretary

of War by the President, Edward T. Woods Appointed Collector in

Place of Cullicott.
The President to-day appointed Edward T. Woods to so the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New York (Brooklyn), in the place of T. C. Proposed Removal of a New York Revenue

Collector.

It is said that the Internal Revenue Board in New

York will in a day or two recommend the removal of the Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth district. There is already a number of applicants for the place. The Jeff Davis Trial.

William M. Evarts, R. H. Dana, General Wells, counsel for the presecution, and District Attorney Chandler, duration to-day with Attorney General Stanberry, with regard to the course to be pursued on the trial of Jefferson Davia. All these gentlemen are ready to proceed with the case on the 25th lost. It is the desire of the preside, in conjunction with Judge Underwood. In this The trial will proceed on the original indictment. There seems to be no doubt that Jefferson Davis will be present in court at the time required by his ball bond, although it is not now known whether the trial will then imme

Chief Justice Chase in Richmond. Chief Justice Chase arrived in Richmond this morn-ing and took rooms at the Spottswood House. He preided to-day at the opening of the adjourned term o the United States Circuit Court. Messrs. Wall, Hoffman and Shearer, who were indicted for perjury in registration in Frederick county, were brought up and bailed it \$1,000 each to appear at the regular term of the court member of the state Legislature, Mr. Hoffman was Alderman, and Shearer an alleged mail agent. They did not register but presented themselves to the officers for that purpose. The Chief Justice will remain in tical movement may result from his visit to Richmond.

Petition of the Citizens of Botetourt County,

Lengues.
The citizens of Botetourt county, Va., have addressed to General Schofield a petition to suppress the secret meetings of armed negroes in that counts. They say:

It is a matter of remark throughout this section of country that every negro is possessed of arms, and that of late they are in the habit of carrying these arms and displaying them in a manner very offensive to the whites. On the other hand, many of the whites are marmed, and unless these leagues are broken up by the strong arm of power we see nothing for it but a counter organization and a general arming for the protection of our homes and women and children. The whites in all this country have conducted and are conjucting themselves in a quiet, orderly manner, under the ministry rule which has been imposed upon us, and we only ask that our late slaves be required to do the same. This for their good and project on as well as for ours. It is with a due sense of the responsibility resting upon us as friends to our race and of duty to ourselves and our families that we make these statements.

General Grant As an Economist—How He Reduces Expenditures in the Army.

The War Department has published regulations for the government of all concerned, with a view to a more

A New Yorker Brevetten.

James B. Eirker, late captain of Sixty-ninth regiment
New York State National Guard, has just received from General Grant, by order of the President, the brevet of ed with the Corcoran Legion.

Have find Contagious Diseases.

By direction of the Secretary of War a gratuitous besset to replace such articles of clothing as, in the opinion of the proper medical officer, should be destroyed to prevent contagion is authorized for all soldiers having

Secretary Welles is stilt seriously ill. At noon to-day there was no change for the better, and his family and friends are now much starmed at the weakened state into which the intermittent fever, of which he is suf-

tering, has thrown him.
Employment of Civilians in the Army Order of General Grant.

The following regulations with regard to employment of civil employes in army service, issued by command of General Grant, have been promutgated:—

First—The employment of civilians in any branch of the service, as cierta, in commen, inherent, guards or for any purpose for which soldiers could be detailed without manifest injury to the survice, is strictly prointited; except in cases where civilian cierts are allowed, by heads of bureaus, to chiefs of the State Departments.

Second—The authority of the commanding officer shall be requisits for the employment of hired labor. He will cause the proper staff officer to report to him the circumstances which render the same necessary, and will be held strictly responsible that such necessity exists.

Third—In all cases where the commanding officer

and will be crista.

Third—In all cases where the commanding officer authorizes the employment of civilians he will immediately transmit copies of his order, together with a report showing its necessity, to the Department Commander and to the head of the proper bureas of the War Department. Should the circumstances not justify the order the expense will be charged to the officer who store it.

gives it.

Fourth—Chiefs of bureaus under the War Department will examine critically the rolls of civil employ retained by their subordinates and order an immediate reduction to the lowest limit practicable, and will alsee that steps be taken at once to execute the aboverders.

orders.

Fifth.—Inspectors will pay especial attention in their
reports to the manner in which all orders for reduction
of expenses in the army are being executed.

PRESIDENTIAL SERBNADE.

A Large Crowd and Much Enthusiasm-Brief Speech from President Johnson. Wannington, Nov. 13, 1867.

tendered to the President a congratulatory serenade, they invited all conservatives and democrats to join them in the demonstration to-night. A procession was formed at the headquariers of the Army and Navy Union, composed of delegations and associations, including Johnson clubs and unions of Washington and cluding Johnson clubs and unions of Washington and Georgetown, together with a large number of soldiers and sailors. Vairous army flags, banners, transparencies, lanterps, lorches, etc., were carried in the procession, and during the march there was a coptinuous display of rockets and other flreworks. There were three bands of musels, a broom about four feet long and nearly as broad, with a huge handle, was significantly exhibited. It is the same that was presented to President Lincolm, and was purchased at an auction sale.

When the procession arrived at the Executive Maneton there was a Presidential saiute and also a salute of a numdred gong. The dense mass of specialors repeatedly

nundred game. The dense mass of spectators repeatedly called for and cheered the President. Music was played meanwhile and fireworks exhibited.

escorted the President to the front of the mansion where he was greeted with repeated cheers.
Colonel O'BRIENS then addressed the Pre

Mr. Personery—The Conservative Army and Navy Union of the District of Columbia tender you, their house of the District of Columbia tender you, their house of the Compliment of a grand sevenade in congratulation of newly promised hope for the swifare of our recently hitherto unhappy country. Our conservative friends throughout the District of Columbia, representing the different States of the Union, join us in trusting that the present with its argumenta may be a harbinger of renewed future prosperity, tranquillity and brotherly love throughout our land. We invoke Providence to strengther your hands to give you courage and fortitude, and to ald you in the successful performance of the grand mission it is yours to perform. Solus popular let supreme est.

The Permount then addressed the assemblage as for

The Permoner then addressed the assemblage as follows:—

Frilow Ciffeens—It is not my intention to make an address upon this occasion, but simply to tender you my thanks for this demonstration—a demonstration approbating what your fellow citizens have declared in the recent elections in various States of the Union. They will appreciate your response to what they have dece, and send back greeing that the union of the States must be maintained according to the original design of our lathers. I confess I am gratified, but not surprised, at the result of the recent elactions. I have always had an doubting confidence in the people. They may sometimes be mailed by a lying spirit in the mouths of their prophets, but never perverted: and in the end they are always right. In the gloomiest hours through which I have passed—and many of them, God knows, have been dark enough—when our constitution was in the unmost peril, when our free insutations were assained by a formidable force, and our great republic seemed to be tottering to its Isli, and when I set how vain were my ellorist alone to preserve those institutions in their integrity, and to save the republic from ruin, I was still hopeful—I had still an abiding confidence in the people, and felt assured that they in their might would come to the rescue. They have come and, mank God I they have come, and our republic may yet be saved. It was but the other day that I officially declared that the remedy for the present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people themselves. They know what that remedy is and how it as to be applied at the present unhappy condition of the country must come from the people and the principles of a violated constitution, repeal obnoxious laws; they cannot remove or control this culture and the principles of a violated constitution preserved. The people have spoken in a manner not to be misunderstood. Thank God that they have spoken, for it is upon their merigence and their integrity that I have always relied and stiliery. The con

The President was obsered during the delivery of the stand amid repeated cheers and instrumental music Frequent calls were made for Attorney Ceneral Stan He was on the premises, but did not appear to

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

"The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Parkman in the series of historical narratives-each organic relation to the others-which should present the whole story of the early French and English enterprise and rivalry in North America. In the "Pioneers of France in the New World" and in the "History of the the public an earnest of the qualifications evinced by him in the present volume for the task which he long ago proposed to undertake. To qualify himself for it he has not only familiarized himself with the habits of dirty lodges, studying their traditional and tribal lore to become acquainted with the manuscripts and printed the efforts of the Jesuit missionaries to Christian and civilize the Indians. All this beghas pers in accomplishing, in spite of discouraging is with a spirit like that which sustained his fello by Mr. Parkman, the objections urged again of having too much sympathy with "Popery," are wholly roic endurance and courage of these members of the society of Jesus who toiled, and, in many instances, died, not only according to their motto, "Ad majorem rectly for the amelioration of man and his salvation, not only from threatened wrath in the life to come, but diced partisans of ultramontanism on the one hand and

beauty of his narration.

Prof. G. J. Adier, one of our ripest scholars, has compiled and condensed into a pampulet material enough for a volume about "The Poetry of the Arabs in Spain." of that brauch of the Arab race waich, during its do minion in Spain, carried civilization to a higher pitch than it had reached at that period in any Christian country in Europe, and shows how modera Spanish poetry has preserved many of these characteristics.

published a "Manual of Physical Exercises," compr. ing gymnastics, rowing, skating, fencing, cricket, calistheutes, sating, awimming, sparring, base ball, with rules for training and santary suggetions, and one hon-

ired and twenty-five illustrations. Professor Blot has embodied his views in a 'Hand-

ook of Practical Cookery," intended to supersede all hitherto published works on this subject of vital impor-

seem to be exhausting on rival editions of Dickens and Inackeray all the energy and enterprise which they can spare from their preparations for the approaching gift-book season. The Boston Adverticar gives a detailed account of the publishing business in Massachusette.
From this it appears that in the year 1864 (the date of the last industrial statistics) there were nearly five million volumes published in Massachusetts, of which were forty three printing establishments in the State, of which thirty-eight were in this county. The value of the books produced, exclusive of the cost of printing and binding them, was \$1,909,257. Bookbinding alone offiand stereotype foundries employed 93 men and 75 women in eight different establishments. The value of the stock used was \$79,300; the value of the types, electrotypes and stereotypes manufactured was \$219,000, and the capital invested in the business was \$109,500. and the capital invested in the business was \$109,500. The printing business is still more extensive. In 1864 there were 6,204,913 books printed in the State, of which four and a half millions were printed in Sinioik county and about 1,432,000 in Middlesex bounty. There were 196 printing establishments in the State; 196 newspaper and periodicals issued from them; 1,000 mes and 749 woman were employed in them; the value of the stock used was over \$2,000,000, and the

mand for new books this fall is moderate—less than usual for the Eastern trade, but good for the West.

The high price of books, justifiable as it may be to a cartain extent as account of the increased cost of paper, etc., materially lessens the demand. And the short-sighted paraimony of the publishers, who neglect the means within their reach of creating a demand for a larger number and a higher class of publications, ever-jooking, as they do almost entirely, the wants of public libraries throughout the land and rarely advertising except in journals of limited circuision, numerican book trade.

MAYAL INTELLIGENCE.